10

Ethe oscillators)

قِبل النَّعَرَفَ عَلَى دوائرُ ال SCi ما طنت لفة دعنا نفوم يتعريف ما هو الر نده

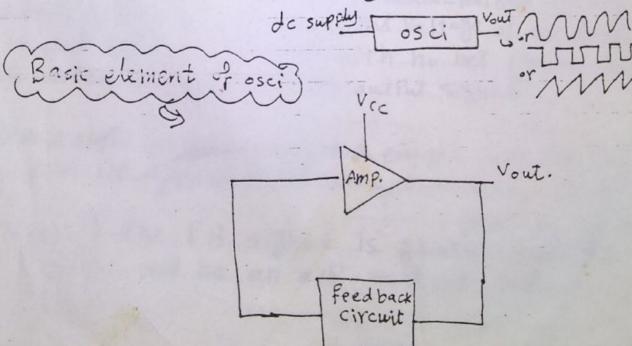
An oscillator :-

is a circuit that produces a refetitive. wave form on it's out put only the dc supply vo Itage as an input;

- عِلَم تعریف ال : 300 می انه دائن الی تستهیم آب تولد ا کرد کرره دیسر تفسیل عشم المن علی با د نم سرامندام جهد علی فقط عند ال ۱۱۹

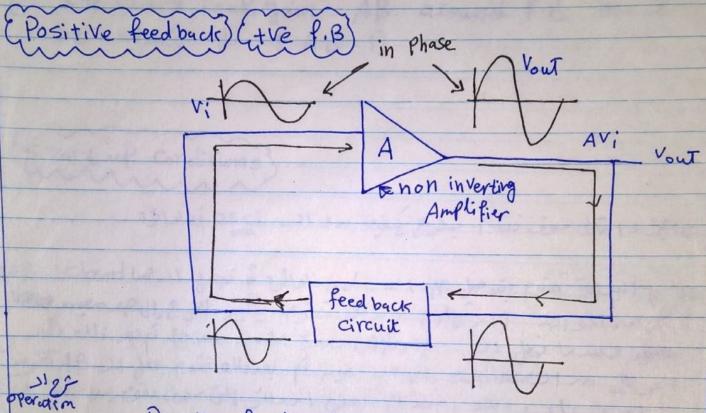
· ا د یکس تقریف دائرة اله ای ای ای آند

An oscillator: it is a circuit which convert electerical energy in the form of dc to electerical energy in the form of Ac.



roscillator Principles)

Positive feed back.



where in a Positive feed back is characterized by the condition where in a Portion of the output voltage of an Amplifier is fed back to the input with no net phase shift result in a rein forcement of the output signal.

Jest J. Ampl. 11 2. in signal 1 pai gi tre P.B 1 juit messini 117 1 205 Et signal 1 mess ni bs. o cit i o o

if the P.B signal is greater than the 11P

Then will be an oIP without 11P.

MR. M 4. PS/

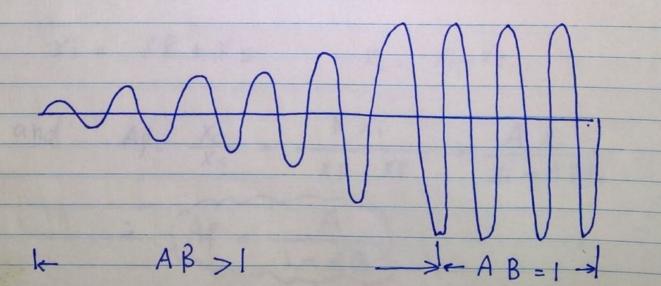
Econdition for oscillation

- 1) the Phase shift around the feed back Loop must be o
- 2) the closed Loop gain AB around f.B must be equal 1 (AB=1)

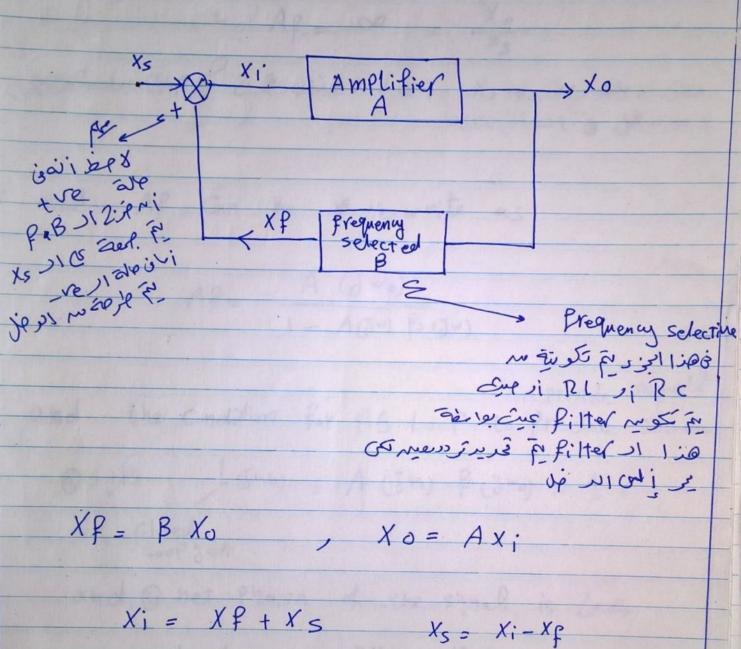
(tart up conditions) .-

فالجزد الكالى موفى تقوم برع كيفية بدد الـ اع٥٥ فالدائرة . .

على البداية تعقوم يتوصل جهدار على الوائدة ثم نجعل الدهما bosed (AB) ربذلاه تعقوم يتكبير الخرج إلى مرحصه على المواجد (AB) ربذلاه تعقوم يتكبير الخرج إلى مرحصه على المرادر (AB) يبدأ الد (OSCi أم بعر ذلاه نكبر المخرج وعندما نبعل الدرار (AB) يبدأ الدرائد الفاقع بعلى الركام معيم أم بعرذلاه نقوم بعوا الركام تقوم بدرا متها و وذلاه ب متذام بعن الدرائد الى مون نقوم بدرا متها وعكم وحشل د



(Principles of sinesuidal oscillators)



$$Xi = Xf + Xs$$
 $X_s = X_i - X_f$

and
$$A_{f} = \frac{X_{0}}{X_{5}} = \frac{A}{X_{i}} \frac{A}{X_{i}} \frac{A}{X_{i}} \frac{A}{X_{i}} \frac{A}{X_{i}} \frac{X_{i}}{X_{i}} - A \beta X_{i}$$

$$Af = \frac{A}{1 - AB}$$

if at specific freque for

AB=1

 $A = \infty = \frac{X_0}{X_S}$

and Af Can be re-write as

Af = A (Jw)
1 - A(Jw) B (Jw)

and the Condition for f.B Loop to Procluce Sin. osc

@ is Lowo = A (Jws) B (Jws) = 1

closed 60P gain

and 6 net Phase of the signal is Zero

and two condition alled

[Barkhausen criterion]

Evon linear Amplitude control

a) AB = 1 Cah'T be maintained for any length of time

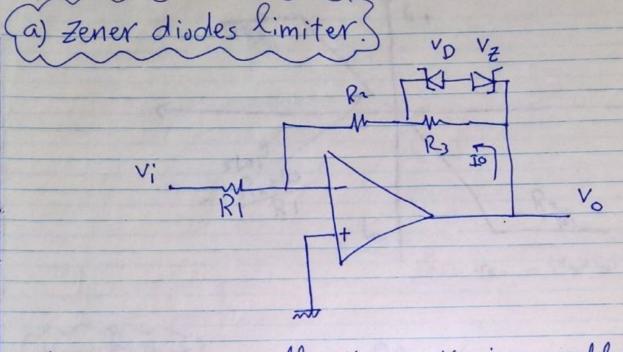
b) if AB > 1 osci grow in amplitude c) if AB < 1 osci stops

Cost / inics

First AB shrould be greater than unity to osci.

To be start and Then when the amplitude reaches the desired level The gain control circuit causes the Loop gain to be reduced to unity

وسر هذه الراز الى تتعام في ال nie و ص



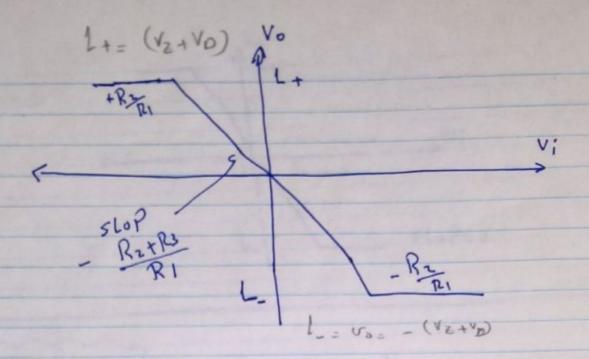
when V; is small then Vo is small and
then Zener diode is not conduct acts as occ.

: Vo = - R2 + R3 V; [linear Part]

when Vi is increased we see from
the above equation that vo will be decreased
and when Vo < -(Vz+VD) : Zener
diode will be conduct and act as Short
circuit on R3

and then $V_0 = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} V_i$ s

م بعد ذلاه وسر را در دام انامة بهذا النفع عا الكوائل



(Hard limitar)

Rp

Vi Ri

Vo

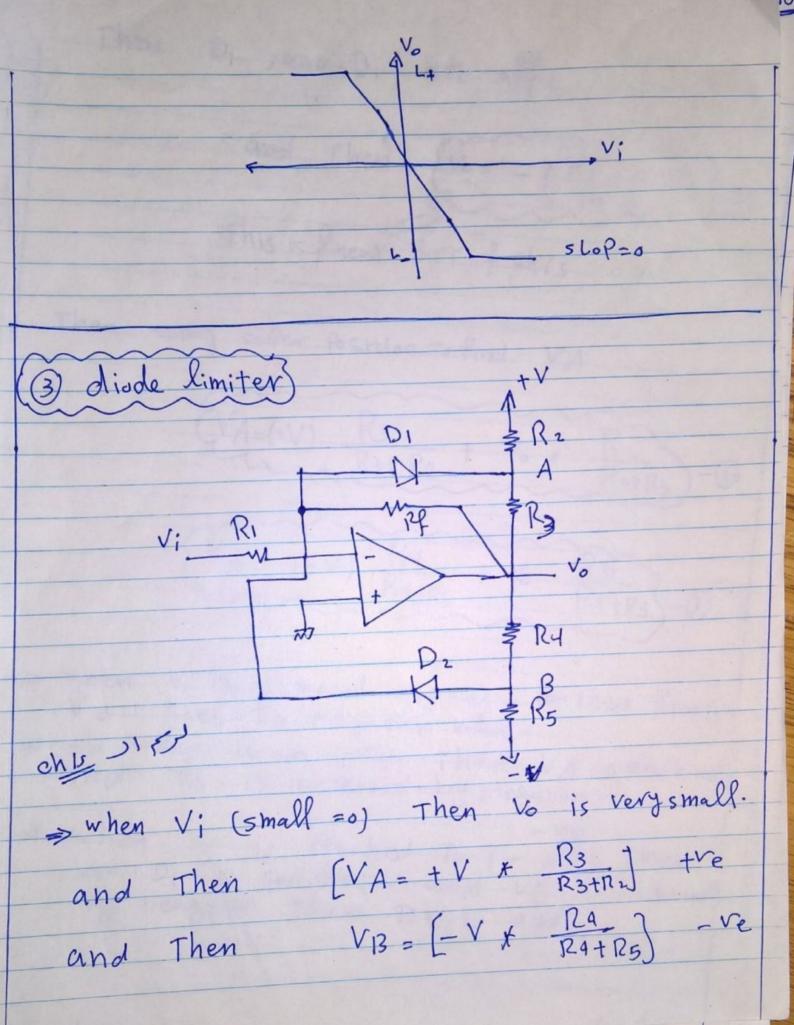
when zener is not conduct

: V = - Rf V;

linear part

when zener is conduct

: Vo = - (VZ+ VD) = L-



Then Di jand Di are off.

and Then (Vo= - (RF) Vi) D This is linear Part of eh/s

Then using super position to find VA

$$V_{B} = (-V) \frac{R_{4}}{R_{4} + R_{5}} + V_{6} \frac{R_{5}}{R_{4} + R_{5}} - 3$$

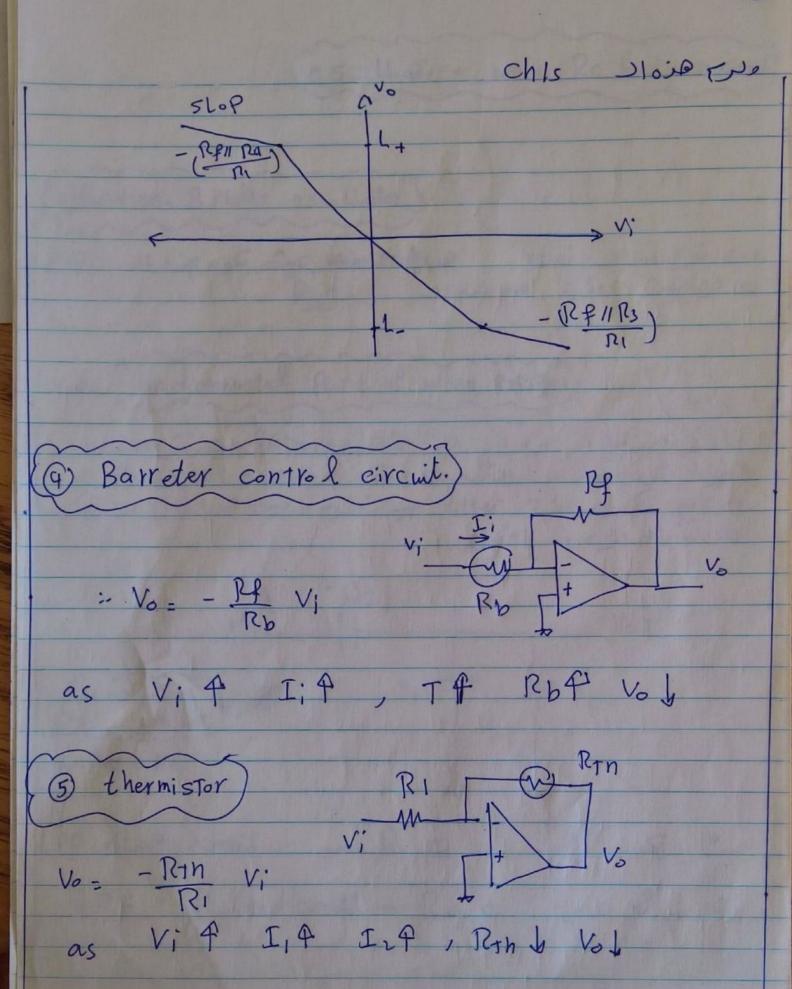
when Vi is increased in (t ve), so then from () Vo goes To negative value.

=> 50 when Vo => (-ve) Then VA is decrewed and VB is increased by (negative)

when VA is reached to (-0.7) Then

If DI is conduct; and VB is increwed
by neagtive Then D2 is off.

VA=-VD VA=-VD) Die notive of sie sexo -VD = (+V) R3 + Vo * P2
R2+R3 $= (-V)(\frac{R_3}{R_1}) - \frac{V}{D}(1+\frac{R_3}{R_1})$ Reverse 1 abis D, Il forward 11 abis Dz net L+=V R9+VD[1+R9] for VI > VI + Vi air viril Ten fold oll B of cillo In cremental gain is - Rf/183 or Vo = - R& 1/R3 V; and when Dr is forward and Dris Reverse = Vo = - R/1/R4



Coscillators with Rc feed back circuit)

(a) the Wien-Bridge oscillator).

ا ول نوع سراد ای s ci عوام wein Bralges ای کوس جزد اد B. کم ایا می بهرا زاری وسر سراد عیم .

> (Pundamental Part of wien Bridge.)

کاذکرن سر قبل انه جزء ال علی المحافظ المجنوع المحافظ عیت کفواهن الائرة الری فرسار ثرد نعیم سر اداره افزاد کانوی کا دفور کانوی کا دفور آگری اور سم تکویم دائرة معالم المورک نقوم با فیمار هذا الدرد. تسکوم هذه الدائرة سر اللی هذه الدائرة سر اللی ه

Vi Mh . | C2

Voit

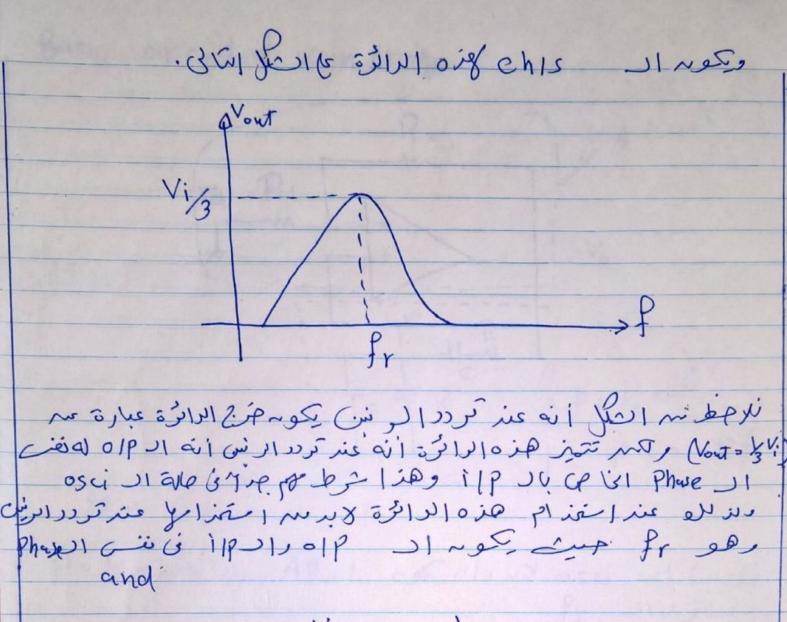
Clead-lag & C1 R2

circuit

Low Pass filter

LPF gilag circuit = R1, C1 M & NOSI Juse

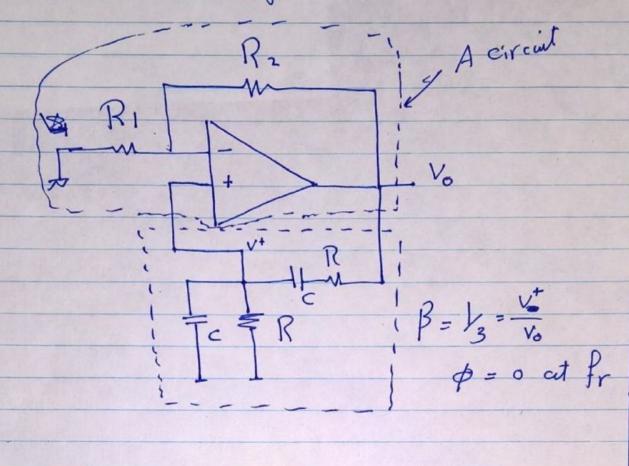
HPF si Lead circuit = R2, C2 M & NOSI



 $\frac{\sqrt{v_i}}{\sqrt{v_i}} = \frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{\sqrt{v_i}}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$

RI= Rz) CI = Cz;

Basic circuit of wein Bridge.



m. of

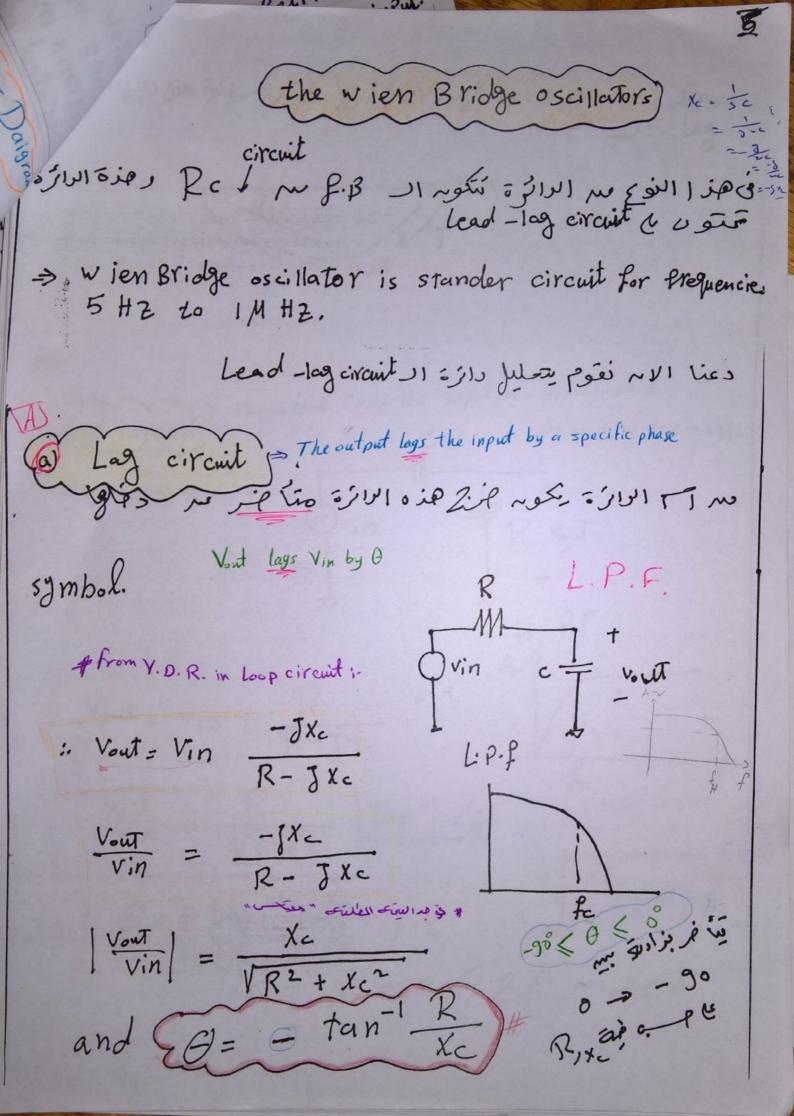
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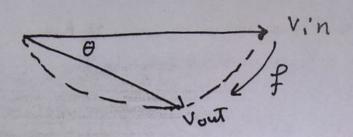
: for osci : A = 3

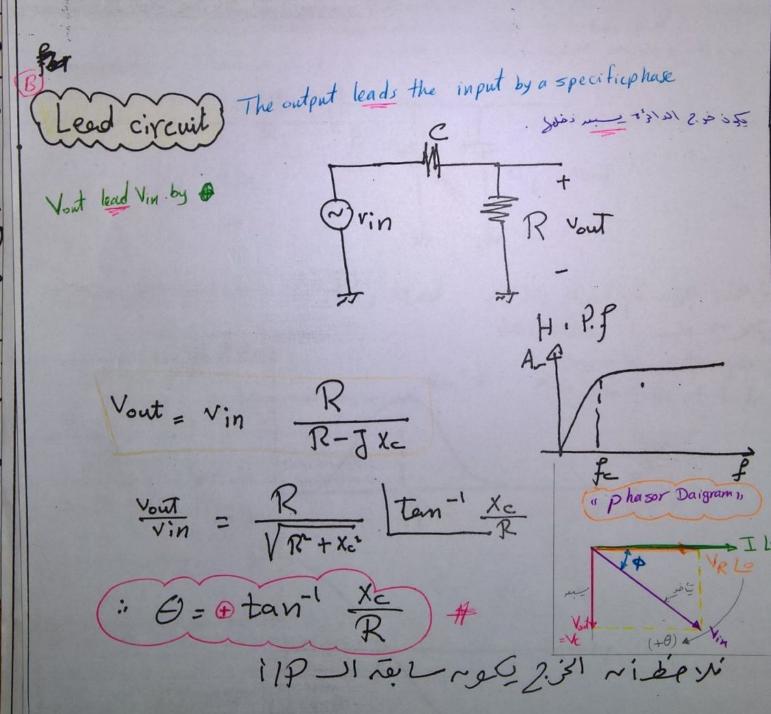
for A circuit (non inverting Amp.

$$A = 1 + \frac{R^2}{R_1}$$

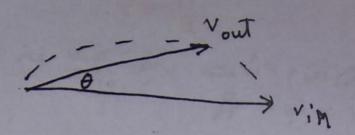
 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{R_1}{R_1}$ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{R_1}{R_1}$ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2$







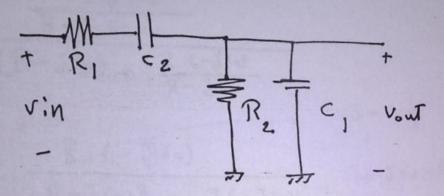
lead - lag circuit; lead circuit: consists of lay circuit: con sists of (C2, R2) (R1, C1) In low frequency >> Xc1, Xc2 > 00 > o.c. > Vont =0 In high frequency > Xc, , Xc2 > 0 > s.c. > Vont=0 H.P.F



and - Lag circuit) The output stays in phase with input.

Condition: OR, = Rz = R Q G = Cz = C · (inphase) = (signals) die is it it grange) = (signals).

symbol:



Eur de g Lag 21 531, lead فاهذا الزدم تجم تجم دارةار Response -1 Mess B syling gain Diagram shows the gain . Brox = 3 lin weinbridge at f-fr = tan (x/k - x/c) + Of soslow frequency

Qf - 0 > high frequency.

p = -90°

3 f → fr, ½- 2 = 0

NG0 1 PLD *

وى الخذد اللاء عن من عن الرسم = الم من من من من الرسم = و - fr and men são co

* from V. D. R3-

where ciezec

 $V_{out} = V_{in} \qquad \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$

where Z2 = R /1(-5xc) 3 = R-JX=

 $Z_2 = \frac{R + J \times c}{R - J \times c}$

R(JXc) $\frac{R-J \times c}{Vin} = \frac{R-J \times c}{(R-J \times c) + \frac{R \cdot c - J \times c}{R-J \times c}}$

-7= -

Voit = $\frac{R(-Jx_c)}{(R^2-2Jx_c)^2+R(-Jx_c)}$

نفر ب بطر قعام ف (ل)

五岁之

 $\frac{v_0 \pi}{v_{in}} = \frac{R \times c}{J \left(R^2 - 2J \times cR - X^2\right) + R \times c}$

 $\frac{v_{oa}}{v_{in}} = \frac{R \times c}{JR^2 + 2 \times cR - J \times c^2 + R \times c}$

Vout = RXc = 3x.R + J(R2-Xc2)

 $B = \frac{V_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{in}}} = \frac{R}{3} \times R = \frac{R^2 - X_{\text{c}}^2 = 0}{3} \times \frac{R^2 - X_{\text{c}}^2 = 0}{3}$

$$P = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{R \times c}{3RF_c + J(R^2 - x^2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{V_{in}}} = \frac{1}{3 + J(\frac{R}{x_c} - x^2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{V_{in}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \frac{R}{x_c} - x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{V_{in}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \frac{R}{x_c} - x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \frac{R}{x_c} - x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}$$